

Another year rolled by, and yet I stand before your door, with paper in my hand—That gallant sheet, the "NATIVE," let it be. Bright type of COUNTRY—banner of the free! Another year—the mind unwearied flies, O'er darkened time, and hovers near the skies, Seeks some small token from celestial power, Of what may happen in the approaching hour; Essays in prophecy to point the way, 'The glorious progress of the dawning day,' Friends, in your hands lies all your Country's fate. Her "Native rights," in their triumphant state, To guard your hearth-stones from a foreign tread And wreath the flowers around her virgin head. None but the Native, proud and freeborn here, Can feel the throb, or shed the patriot tear; Within his heart are chords responsive strong, To every note that Nature yet has sung. His is the mind to reverence, heart to cherish His Country's honor, or for that to perish. Lo where the soldier on the red-stained plain, Hears 'mid the din, some Native sobbing strain, Bends o'er the dying minstrel, takes his hand, And thinks of nought but his dear Native Land, Receives his comrade's blessings on her head, And drops a tear for Country and the dead. In every pulse so woven, that to sever, The glorious thought, would be to stop forever The heart itself, true as the mystic steel, That let the billows roll, the vessel reel, To one point only stands, obedient, still, Unto its Native regions, throughout every ill. Our Native Land,—all hail—another year For thee is come—in trembling joy and fear; We see thy sun uprising, may it shine O'er one Republic, and one holy shrine: May flowers be scatter'd round thy beautiful form And 'mid thy heaven be heard no muttering storm. Oh may thy children still united stand, With but one feeling for their NATIVE LAND. JANUARY 1, 1839.

The Capture of the Hessians.—Every incident which contributed to the success of our arms, during the revolution, is always full of interest. The great difficulties and distress which occurred in consequence of the want of money to support our army, is well known to the American reader, but the following may not have been noticed:

The British army were directing their course to Philadelphia, from which Congress had retired, leaving a committee consisting of Mr. Morris, Mr. Clomer, and Mr. Walston, transact all necessary continental business.

While attending to the duties of this office, Mr. Morris received a letter from Gen. Washington, then with his army on the Delaware, opposite Trenton, in which he communicated to Mr. Morris his distressed state in consequence of the want of money. The sum he needed was \$10,000, which was essentially necessary to enable him to obtain such intelligence of the movement and position of the enemy, as would authorize him to act offensively. To Mr. Morris, Gen. Washington now looked, to assist him in raising the money.

This letter he read with attention, but what could he do? The citizens generally left the city. He knew of no one, who possessed the required sum, or would be willing to lend it. The evening approached, and he left his counting-room to return home. On the way, he accidentally overtook an honest Quaker, with whom he was acquainted. The Quaker inquired of him the news Mr. Morris replied that he had but little news of importance to communicate, but he had a subject that pressed with great weight upon his mind. He now informed the Quaker of the letter which he had received, the situation of Gen. Washington and the immediate necessity of ten thousand dollars. "Sir," said Mr. Morris, "you must let me have it. My note and my honor will be your only security. The Quaker hesitated a moment, but at length replied—"Robert, thou shalt have it." The money was soon told, was transmitted to Washington, whom it enabled to accomplish his wishes, and to gain a signal victory over the Hessians at Trenton, thus animating the drooping spirits of patriot and checking, in no small degree, the proud hope and predictions of the enemy. —*Lives of the Signers.*

There is some interest in the following account of a panther fight, but we have another reason for publishing. The author of the famous Bowie knife, the writer of the article, has therein taken occasion to disclaim the design of that invention as intended for human butchery. As we had heretofore entertained the opinion that this knife was originally intended as the instrument of death in personal conflicts, offensive or defensive, which purpose it has been so often made to subserve, we took occasion some time since to make some pretty severe remarks on the author; not so much however, on account of the invention itself, as his advertisement in a public journal, holding all responsible who should dare mention his name, or that of any of his family, unfavorably, in connection with that knife. We are glad to see that the author has disclaimed the design and to that extent, we revoke. But did this gentleman vainly think to trample the press, the mind, and the tongue, by threats.

Panther Fight on Grand River.—A gentleman of our acquaintance has lately received a letter from Col. R. P. Bowie, of Irberville, containing some interesting relations. We are kindly permitted to make some extracts, after apologizing to the writer for publishing that to the world, which was meant only for the eye of a friend. The letter is dated Nov. 12th, 1838, after the mentioning of some minor matter, the Col. describes, the appearance of a man he encountered in the woods lately, while on a hunting excursion, in the following words:

"I saw an old man in the woods that has lived there three years, alone; he says he has seen no human being before in twelve months; an odd old fellow, who neither knew the year, month or day

—when I found him he was digging potatoes; he has about six hundred head of hogs these, with his gun and dog are his only companions—his beard is perfectly white, and about eight inches long—he comes nearer my idea of an old patriarch than any thing I ever saw—he was dressed in buckskin and appeared contented."

The following notice of a "panther fight which came off, lately, on Grand River, speaks well for the powers of those engaged in it.

"Mr. Carr hearing a hog squeal about dark, took up his gun and went out to see 'what was to pay.' On his arrival in the cave he found a panther 'rather busy' in making up to him. He attempted to fire his rifle, but it snapped—he then struck the animal on the nose with it, when the barrel fell out of the stock. Upon this the panther jumped back into the cave and seized the hog which he had left for the purpose of attacking Carr, who, nothing daunted by the untoward accident, went to his house, repaired the damage of his gun and came back to the scene with his wife and a young girl—one of them having an axe and the other a tomahawk.

On arriving they found the panther behind a bunch of palmetto, where he could not be seen distinctly. Carr gave up his gun to the girl—took the axe and cut the palmetto down—at that instant the panther leaped upon him—drew him down—bit him in the head, and was aiming his murderous teeth at his throat, when Carr caught him by the under jaw, and held him, with his hand in his mouth—Mrs. Carr then mounted the palmetto tomahawk in hand, and gave him several blows, a little dog seizing him at the same time. The panther let go Carr, and gathering the dog, retreated into the cave-break again. Carr and his family then went home, and sent for Capt. Ives, who came over with his rifle, and a fine bull dog—put on a thick coat, (how coolly calculated,) and repaired to the battle ground. He found the panther as nimble as ever, and quite enraged, for he leaped upon him so soon, that he had not time to fire his gun—his trusty bull dog however, dragged the 'varmint' off, after he had stripped Ives' coat into tatters. Ives was afraid to shoot then, for fear of killing his dog, and resorted to a Bowie knife, being used for the purpose originally intended, and for which alone it was intended."

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore American writes as follows, under date of

"YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1838.

"GENTLEMEN: I learn by the stage from Harrisburg, this morning, that both Houses of the Legislature proceeded to business yesterday, and that at 3 o'clock P. M., the Governor's Message—a very long document—was sent in to them. Nineteen members of the Cunningham branch had joined the Hopkins, or the House of Representatives, yesterday; the rest are expected to come in in time, though it is said that Mr. Stevens, of Adams, and Mr. Cox of Somerset, have declared their determination never to join it.

"Mr. Hopkins yesterday morning, resigned the Speakership of the House, and was re-elected. This was done to cure the radical constitutional and legal defect now acknowledged on all hands to have existed in the organization of the body over which he presided."

In the Senate on the 28th, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. SHUNK was, this morning announced, for the first time this session, as Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MICHLER, from the committee appointed to inform the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business, reported that they had performed that duty.

Mr. ROGERS submitted a resolution that 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th proximo, be fixed as the hour for the inauguration of the Governor elect, and that a committee of three be appointed on the part of each House, to attend D. R. PORTER to the chamber of the House of Representatives. The resolution was laid on the table.

CANADA.

Further Execution of the Patriots.—The execution of Abbey and George at Kingston is thus alluded to in the Kingston Herald of the 18th:

"Abbey refused the service of any clergyman, but George was attended by the Rev. Matthew Lang, and deeply penitent, though he, too, had professed Deist principles. Abbey met his fate with firmness, and died without much pain. George struggled for some time. His wife was allowed to see him after his execution, and provided a coffin of black walnut for his body. Both bodies were interred in the burying ground of the Church of England."

The same paper states, that Woodruff was to be executed on Wednesday, and states that it is doubtful whether any more of the brigands will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

The Court Martial was proceeding with the trials of the other prisoners without unnecessary delay. It is asserted in the Montreal Courier of Friday, that the Court Martial at Kingston were shortly to close their proceedings, and that daily threats of revenge had been sent over to them from the sympathizers on the American side. It will be therefore yet more creditable to the humane policy of the chief Canadian authorities. Sir John Colborne and Sir Gen. Arthur, that they have not forgotten the injunctions of Lord Durham, but will magnanimously co-operate in the preserving of peace and the sparing of human blood.—*Star.*

Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada, has, in reference to the disturbed state of the frontier, and the reckless character of the marauders who are hovering upon it, prohibited any person from crossing into the States, without passports countersigned by Gen. McDonnell, and also the Police of Montreal. The like restrictions are imposed on persons coming from the United States.

Sir George Arthur, of Upper Canada, in reply to some enquiries of the corporation of Toronto, how the President of the United States in his proclamation could have been so ignorant of the loyalty of the inhabitants of that province, as to suppose a rebellion had taken place, answers in very conciliatory language, that he has probably been deceived. After all the provocation that has occurred of flagrant violation of our neutrality, by expeditions of unprincipled ruffians from our territory into Canada, Sir George enjoins moderation and forbearance, and hopes and believes that no respectable American citizen approves or countenances such outrages. He reproaches, and with justice, the licentious portion of the press in the U. States, as an engine that has powerfully instigated to the late acts of criminality. Upon the whole, Sir George has quite belied the maledictions of those who said he would turn out a far more despotic and inexorable Governor than Sir Francis Head.

FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 2.

No steam ship yet, but more packets with Liverpool dates to November 25. The most remarkable items of news seem to be from the horrible civil war in Spain, in which massacres daily take place. No ministry had (Nov. 14) been formed in Madrid, but Tacon (of Cuba) is talked of as prominent for a high place. France and Belgium have concluded a reciprocity treaty.—The National Guards in Paris, to a considerable extent, have declared for electoral reform. The Georgians, under Russian dominion, have risen in insurrection.

From the East, it is now known that the siege of Herat is raised through the influence of the British Envoy, it is stated. The *Lesghis*, as they are called, have pillaged Shiraz, and massacred almost 6,000 Russian troops. The Russian fleet sailed from the Crimea with 15,000 men, intended for Georgia. Austria, France, and England no seem to be moving in concert in the East, so as to cripple Russian power in that quarter. Lord Durham had not reached England. The *For* press was preparing to attack him with great zeal. The rumors of intended outbreaks in Canada had reached London. M. Thiers had already returned to Paris, and commenced his canvassing visits. The Earl of Spencer, it is said, would come out as Governor of the Canadas. The Earl of Sefton, famous as a gamester, is dead. The Paris papers state that an army of 40,000 men had been sent to the Northern frontier, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs between Holland and Belgium.

The London Times is rather disposed to compliment Mr. Van Buren in his course respecting the border troubles.

The Morning Chronicle (Ministerial) states that the Northeastern boundary Question is on the eve of being adjusted. It has been determined, states, to appoint a commission to decide upon the question, the British Government recommending that the Maine people take the St. John's as a boundary, with the land between the St. John's and the St. Croix as theirs, and Maine giving what is claimed in the North. This is something like a fair proposition, and one which Maine can afford to take, if the navigation of the St. John's is thrown in.

Butting & Brothers have taken the South Carolina loan of half a million sterling, bearing 5 per cent. interest, but at what rate was not known. Thus, South Carolina too is sold to the British! Alas!

Mississippi also is gone for a quarter of a million sterling, the loan being taken up at 93. The British capitalists now seem quite disposed to snuff up our stocks.

The Westminster Review (Radical organ) coming out for Lord Durham. There are war signs that the Whigs and Radicals will rally to Lord Durham, and make him Premier. He goes back as Napoleon did from Egypt.

The packets that are to come out for some time will be full of goods. What have come are full of freight.

From Quebec we learn that the Editor and Publishers of the *Canadienne*, a French paper, have been arrested, and committed to prison.

The Montreal Courier states that a good deal of difficulty is experienced in getting passports to the States.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TEXAN GOVERNMENT.

President, with house furnished, \$10,000
Vice President, 3,000
Attorney-General, 3,000
Post Master General, 2,000
Commissioner General of the Land Office \$3,000
Treasurer \$2500; Auditor \$2500; Secretaries of the Navy, Army, State and Treasury \$3500 each
Chief Justice \$5000; Associate Judges \$3000 each
Members of Congress \$5 per diem; Speaker of the House, \$7 per diem; President pro tem. of the Senate, while acting as such, \$7 per diem; mileage for members of Congress, for ever 25 miles going and coming, \$5; Foreign ministers, \$4500; salary per annum \$5000; Consul, perquisites.—*Star.*

Some experiments have recently been made in England on the properties of cork, which has given the most advantageous results. Not only have the mattresses and pillows made of this material, reduced to powder, exhibited all the elasticity and softness of hair and wool, but it has been ascertained that one of these mattresses, weighing twenty-five pounds only, can support a water seven men. Sailors and persons obliged to take long sea voyages will not neglect in future to make use of the cork for their bed, as well, because it forms a very comfortable bed, as from it help they may derive from it in case of shipwreck.—*Paris paper.*

Curious Irish Characteristic.—It would appear to be the leading characteristic of the uneducated portion of the Irish, that they must have master, and that these masters must be foreigners! or, at least, (if their own countrymen) renegades from the party which steeps the unhappy land of the natives in poverty and woe. Had we space at times, we might record many facts illustrative of this curious position; but being short of both, we must merely refer our readers to the situation of the lower order of the Irish in the city of New York, where they are the dupes and drudges of two foreigners, and of a brace of compatriot turncoats from a party which they have the impudence to pretend they hate and despise. For instance, their "master," God save the mark! who hushes them on to their infamy, is an Englishman! while their great gun Thomas S. "BRADY" all, but BRODIE! and that Scotland is the land his heart and of his forefathers. And then they have got two other immediate slave-drivers in the persons of a couple of worthies who were two soldiers in a regiment in Nenagh, in the south of Ireland, which regiment was raised for the express purpose of hunting the unfortunate Catholics. Munster like wild beasts, or hanging them by the tails. Thus it would appear as if the uneducated portion of the unfortunate Irish, cannot escape from their natural tyrants, for the degradation which they fly from in their own country they submit to with the most rapturous humiliation in another. Oh shame, where is thy blush! O Irishmen, where is your consistency!—*Star Packet.*

The Detroit Advertiser of the 8th says: "D. Theller, we understand, has given bail (\$6000) to appear at the next term of the United States District court, charged with setting on foot a military expedition to Canada."

BLACK LIST.

From the National Banner.

In Berks county, Penn., 10,040 votes were polled, and yet it has been found that there are less than 9,000 taxable inhabitants there. Thus we notice one fraud after another.

Perjury at the Elections.—A man by the name of Abelman, a foreigner, was arrested on Monday, on a charge of perjury, not having been in this country or State the required time, though he swore to the contrary. This is one of the thousands which occur at every election in this city. He who had the moral courage to prefer the charge against this individual deserves well of our citizens.

Facts will out.—In an article in the Times of Thursday, alluding to the hue and cry set up by the Richmond Enquirer about 'bribery,' 'frauds,' 'corruption,' and a thousand other villanies practised at the late election in this city, because, forsooth, the election resulted differently from what was expected, the editor says, "When, at the election last spring, the partisans of the administration in this city, erected in the public street, a shanty of about 60 feet in length, and covered the pavement within with straw, and every night during the election filled it with foreigners, who, in the morning, marched out to the polls, and, under advice, swore a residence acquired by a night's lodging under the straw in the shanty in the street, did the veteran Ritchie cry shame, etc!—not a word of it."

Outrageous sympathy.—A notice has been published in the Rochester papers, calling upon the citizens, and especially the Irish, to attend a meeting for the purpose of giving a dinner to Theller, the prisoner who recently escaped from Quebec. What have Americans to do with this man, fighting as he is in this country against a friendly power? Foreigners can thus violate our neutrality, if they see fit, but it only evinces the feeling we have ever apprehended would, on any emergency, prove destructive to our liberties.

We are glad to see in the following article that our friends in N. York are not idle:

Meeting of the Native American Association.—At a meeting of this Association, held at the Howard House, on Monday evening last, the committee to which was referred the subject of a memorial to the ensuing legislature of this State, for a registration of votes in the city and county of New York, reported such a memorial, which having been adopted, was ordered to be printed and circulated for the signatures of our citizens generally. Subsequently, and in conformity with public notice, H. Hunt, Esq. delivered a lecture on the subject of a registration law, which was characterized by great force of language and argument. The thanks of the Association having been expressed, a copy of the remarks was solicited for publication. A resolution was then offered that Mr. Joshua Dyett be invited to deliver a lecture before the Association, on the 2nd inst.—subject, the Naturalization Law.—*Banner.*

More Powder Frauds at Rochester Again.—Besides the quantity discovered packed away in a warehouse in the city of Rochester, in this State, and labelled as merchandise, the Rochester Democrat mentions further alarming disclosures. That paper says:

In most instances the powder was stowed in small dry goods boxes, marked in such a manner as to indicate that they contained simply dry goods. In several instances, the powder was found packed in boxes with cordage, filberts, coffee, &c. and one lot was marked "pepper sauce."

The aggregate of fifteen hundred pounds have been thus detected, and safely placed in the city powder-house. It was mostly found among goods consigned to the west, which have been detained here by the ice. The police of other places might make similar investigations with similar success.

In addition to the foregoing, 700 lbs. have been found stowed away in a barn, a little out from the business part of the city. Men guilty of such conduct cannot be too severely censured.

Loco Foco Matches—Caution.—Mr. Editor: Great care ought to be taken by families in not suffering Loco Foco Matches to lie round their houses, particularly if they are in the way of children. My house came near being destroyed by the following circumstance: My female servants lodge in the fourth story; the cook rises before light, and a box of loco foco matches were provided for her and left on a table in her lodging room, that she might light a lamp by which to dress herself in the morning. About one o'clock in the afternoon a little girl was sent to her room, who seeing the box of matches standing on the table, snatched several of them for the "fun," as she said, "of setting them burn." Supposing them to be extinguished, she threw the sticks on the floor—the servant's bedstead had a calico valance around it. In about half an hour a young lady of my house had occasion to go into the room, and to her surprise as soon as she opened the door, the valance was in a blaze. She had the presence of mind to seize a washbowl and pitcher of water, and as she thought extinguished the fire, but on a thorough examination it was found that the straw bed, mattress and feather bed were nearly consumed—a few minutes more and my house would have been enveloped in a blaze. I perceive that the Corporation of Washington have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale and use of loco foco matches, and would it not be wise for our city authorities to take the subject into consideration? A HOUSEHOLDER.

Pardon by the President.—It will be recollected that during the last term of the United States District Court, a man named George Gauseman, was convicted of perjury, in attempting to swear in an adopted citizen at our Marine court. He was sentenced by Judge Thompson to one year's hard labor in our state prison. This, however, was no go, as at the Sing Sing institute no candidates are admitted short of a two years' service. The sentence was then altered to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. Here a new dilemma arose. The prisoner could not be received at Blackwell's Island, as it was exclusively a city institution, and to remain in the city prison were but to continue a gentleman in limbo, and dine at governor Coggeshall's table. The question at issue was, however, set at rest yesterday, by the receipt of a full pardon for the culprit, signed by Martin Van Buren; of course he was set at liberty instantly.—*S. M. News.*

GEORGE SWEENEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent has removed to the Office of the Farmers' Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown Hotel.

BIRDSEYE DIAPERS.—Opened to-day—100 pieces of birdseye diapers of very fine quality Dec. 8—31 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW HONEY.—Fine flavored country Honey, for table use, put up in jars of convenient size for families, just received at TODD'S Drug Store. Dec. 8

TUFTED RUGS.—Opened to-day—100 handsome Rugs—Also, 20 pieces buff chintz for Curtains—20 do. damask Moreens—50 do. curtain Mottos—BRADLEY & CATLETT. Dec. 1—31

CASHMERE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.—Opened to-day—100 Green and Drab grounds Cashmere Shawls, 50 Large size Plaid Shawls, 100 Black ground Cashmere Shawls. Dec. 1—31 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot. JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calfskins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Seta. Ties with the finest Morocco to suit the color of the Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter wear. Also, the Quilted Sack, Boots and Busskins, with corset Boots and Shoes made light and elastic. Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public. Dec. 8

NOTICE.—J. H. RITTER, Dentist and Manufacturer of Incomparable Teeth, returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and their vicinities, and the members of Congress, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and the flattering testimonials of many whom he has operated on since living in this city. He now takes the liberty of informing them that he is ready to perform the most difficult cases of Dental and Mechanical Surgery, in a style hitherto unequalled. They may rely on him that they shall be neither deceived on his part as to comfort and convenience, nor to all those that will please to give him a call. In many cases he dispenses with roots or springs. He will insert one to a full set of artificial gums, when requested, and these entire sets of teeth are worn with great ease and satisfaction, answering every purpose of mastication; at once curing all impediments of speech, and withal ornamental, in fitting up the languid look of countenance.

Mr. R. feels confident the teeth (being his own manufacture) possess every requisite quality in color, size and shape; at once making it impossible for the most minute observer to distinguish them from the natural teeth, which are properly inserted. Children and young persons' teeth regulated with the least possible pain. He wishes Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine for themselves. Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, (north side,) west of Dr. Gunton's Drug Store. Dec. 22—

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERHIP.—R. W. BATES Merchant Tailor, would inform the public that he has this day associated himself with THOMAS F. HARKNESS for the purpose of carrying on the Tailor business in all its various branches, at his old stand, No. 209 Broadway, First Ward, respectfully inviting the public to call and examine their choice selection of goods, of the latest importation, which they will make up to order in the most fashionable style. Nov. 22—BATES & HARKNESS.

ARTHUR WARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—THOMAS PURSKILL has just imported per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct,) and from other sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the newest patterns and shapes, and expects in a few days new packages of India, French, and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., which, with his former stock, make his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Alexandria and Northern prices.

He solicits a call from his friends and the Public generally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for groceries, &c.

P. S.—First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices, Pipes in boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Britannia Ware, German Silver, &c., Lamps of almost all descriptions, and Lampwicks and Glasses. Nov. 24—

ANDERSON'S POLISHING PASTE.—For polishing plated ware, brass, and other metals, Anderson's Composition has attained a high celebrity. The following testimonials, from many, are selected—

"This is to certify, that we have used Mr. Anderson's Composition for cleaning brass and other metals; also, his plate powder, which we approve of and vend, wholesale, to our customers." STORCK & WARREN, Hardware Merchants, Albany.

"This is to certify, that we have made use of Mr. Anderson's Composition for cleaning silver and brass plate, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best method we have ever used, and recommend the same to others." WALLACE, Coach and Harness Maker, Saratoga.

"This is to certify, that we have used Mr. Anderson's Powder for polishing plated ware, and find it the best article of the kind that we ever used." WHITNEY & HOYT, 280, Pearl Street, New York.

"I have examined and tried Mr. Wm. Anderson's Chemical Powder for polishing silver, brass, and other metals. It proves an excellent article for the above purpose, and I am pleased to recommend the same to the public." LEWIS & LA ROST, Chemist and Refiner of Metals, Boston.

"This is to certify, that I have used Mr. Anderson's Powder for polishing plated ware, and also, the Paste for brass, &c., and it proved to be an excellent article for the above purpose, and I am pleased to recommend the same to the public." JOSEPH SMITH, 362, Pearl Street, New York.

"This is to certify, that I have used Anderson's Paste and Powder, for cleaning brass and plated ware, and can safely say that it exceeds any thing I have used before." W. M. HAYDON, 184, Broadway, New York.

"I have been using for the last three weeks, Anderson's Chemical Paste for the cleaning of silver and brass, and believe it to be the best composition in use for the purpose intended." D. D. HOWARD, Exchange Hotel, New York.

"Having made trial of Anderson's Composition in polishing Britannia ware, which we manufacture, we feel satisfied that it is a good article." BROADMAN & HART, Burling Slip, New York.

"I have made use of Anderson's Paste and Powder, and find it a very valuable article, and do most cheerfully recommend it to persons wanting the article." DAVID DORRANCE, United States Hotel. Feb. 6, 1836.

For sale at TODD'S Drug Store. Dec. 22